FRUDAY, JANUARY 20, 1882.

Abboy's Park Theatre Tie Colonel. Academy of Musle Edmand Sect.
Aguartum - 21th St. and Breadway. Byou Opera House Droins. Booth's Theatre L.vo. Bunnell's Museum-R orders and 6th st. Daly's Theatre-Tre Passing Brainent. Globe Dime Henseum 200 Dewsty. Grand Opera House - ' 15." Haverly's Aiblo's Sarden - Multison's Finite. Paverly's 14th St. Theatre Pallman Palace Car. Haverly's 5th Av. Theatre 0 :vette Madison Square Theatre-Esser dis Sun Prancisco Minstrely-Bro dwar and 20th at

Thalla Theatre-Appline, the Water an Theatre Comique Squatter Sate eleate
Tony Pastor's Theatre Viriety Maline he Casino-Rague's British Operatic Minstrels Union Square Theatre The Lights of London Wallack's Theatre—The School for Scandal Windsor Theatre Prince Well.

#### Guiteau's Trial.

The fourth day of Mr. Scoville's speech did not end his argument for GUITEAU. According to the report of the day's proceedings, the counsel for the prosecution continually badgered Mr. Scoville, who lost the thread of his argument in stopping to reply to taunts, retorts, and sarenstic or sneering remarks. Once Mr. DAVIDGE "broke into a contemptuous laugh" at something Mr. SCOVILLE said to the jury. Mr. SCOVILLE asserted that District Attorney CORKHILL, though prating about fairness and justice, had portion which was of advantage to the prisoner and put the rest in evidence. Conguille made a speering reply, and GUITEAU denounced CORKHILL, declaring that what he had cut out of the letter was a friendly allusion to President ARTHUR. Mr. SCOVILLE said he was not speaking so much to save GUITEAU'S life, to do his duty to his wife. GUITEAU'S sister, or to save the credit of the GUITEAU family, as to prevent an injustice being done that would be a lasting disgrace to America. If it were possible for the jury by their verdict to stay the tide of revenge and of mob law, let them do so. He argued that the prisoner had no possible illwill toward the President, and no motive for shooting him, and all the circumstances showed he was insane. He defied the prosecution to show a case in history in which a sane man had committed such a crime merely to gain notoriety.

Mr. Scoville promised on Wednesday to conclude his speech by noon yesterday, and yesterday he thought he could finish to-day. GUITEAU again called attention yesterday to the recent decisions of the New York Court of Appeals on the defence of insanity.

#### A Disgraceful Union.

The Cincinnati Gazette looks with some concern upon the division of the Republican party. By way of advice to the factions which threaten to nullify its strength altogether, it points to an interesting bit of history:

"He is no friend of the party or of its principles who encourages dissension. It will require a united party to succeed in 1884, as it did in 1880 and 1876."

The Republicans were barely successful in 1880, no more. If the Stalwarts had persisted in their idea of being sulky, New York, and with it the Presidency, would have been lost. In 1876 the party were successful only be-

cause they were united. But what a union! The votes went against them, and their boldest, most shameless lenders conceived the plan of changing the result by fraud. The idea took. Some of them hesitated at the unheard of enormity of the plan, for instance, Senator Conkline and his friend Senator Jones; but they shrank from the responsibility of upholding truth and right against the passions of their party.

STOUGHTON, SHERMAN, GARFIELD, and all its mark here. To the undying shame of the the electoral votes, as it was in voting for

HAYES in the first place. With regard to the crime of 1876, the Re- eration of certain pledges, whose fulfilment publicans seem now to be a unit on one other point. They have no other feeling than that of disgust for the base creature they put in the recognition. They all turn from him as a horror-stricken criminal turns with rage and loathing from the instrument with which the

crime was done. the control of the Government, that the introproval, that party is not worthy the support of honest, patriotic men.

# Garfield's Medical Attendants.

The special committee of the House of Representatives charged with the auditing low. Either Chili, overawed by the joint of claims growing out of the illness and strength of her two neighbors, would burial of the late President Ganguero bave submit to the violation of the trenty of 1874, publicly invited all claimants to send in their | and refrain from resenting the spoliation of tended him decline to make out bills for their services, but are willing to receive whatever | trute factories in Atacama by resuming the compensation may be recommended by the | ecded district; in which case the Peruvian committee.

by the country. They have regular fee bills, and in exceptional cases a conventional rule

Professionally speaking, Gen. Garriero was like any other patient in the hands of plaintive appeals of the Peruvian Company. these medical men. His official standing, and the sad circumstances of his assassination. while they attracted necessarily a larger no material respect changed the relation of the physicians to the patient; for none of them would admit that peace was done for I cama district, there was no reason to appro-

Treasury, and the precedent now proposed

reckless and crazy functic.

since Gen. GARFIELD left a handsome estate, independent of the large fund raised by voluntary subscription for the widow and her

children. If Congress is to pay the expenses attending the illness of the late President, it is certainly proper, and it ought to be exacted as a condition precedent to any payment, that an exact account should be rendered, such as would be required in the case of a private individual. Indeed, the rule should be more rigid in all appropriations of the public money, because there is a predisposition to laxity and to inconsiderate expenditure when the national purse is to be drawn upon, which

would not be tolerated in private experience. The special committee in this matter started out right when they called for all claims in detail, and they cannot depart from that safe rule without opening the door to extortion. This is a plain matter of business, and not of sickly sentimentality. As the people are to foot the bills, they are entitled to fair dealing.

Chili and Bolivia Make Peace. According to a despatch from Valparaiso, pence has been concluded between Chili and Bolivia, the latter ceding its coast strip of territory on the Pacific Ocean and agreeing to break off all relations with Peru. Thus the original aggressor in the South American quarrel is disposed of, and no doubt is entertained by any reasonable person that Peru would have assented to like terms of pence six months ago had she not been encouraged in a useless resistance by the action of our Minister at Lima and of our State Department. There seems to have been just this difference in the two cases: that the negotiations with Bolivia were not hindered torn from a letter written by Guireau that | by the existence of a "Peruvian Company." which was held to deserve the kind offices of our diplomacy, or of a Landreau claim, which elicited the special sympathy of Secretary BLAINE.

The cause or pretext of the war was con-

nected with the very territory which the treaty now concluded turns over to Chili. The short coast strip by which Bolivia was supposed to derive access to the Pacific had, as a matter of fact, proved of little use for that object, most of the foreign trade which took a western direction passing through Peruvian scaports. For productive as well as commercial purposes, the tongue of land interjected between Peru and Chill was long supposed to be valueless, and for that reason the southern boundary was allowed to remain undefined. It was not until extensive nitrate deposits were discovered in the desert of Atacama that the Governments of La Paz and Santiago became interested in determining the limits of their respective territories. Chili, however, had always claimed as a matter of right, and effectively occupied, the coast as far north as 23° south latitude; and the towns of Antofagasta, Mejillones, Caracoles, and Salinas, as well as all the reducing works now situated in this district, were of Chilian creation. By the treaties of 1866 and 1874 Chili agreed, nevertheless, to renounce her right to the territory north of parallel 24, on condition that Bolivia should exempt her citizens residing in the ceded district from any new fiscal exaction. This stipulation seems to have been at no time very faithfully observed by the La Paz authorities, who were accused of discriminating in many unfair ways against the Chilian residents; but after an offensive and defensive alliance had been secretly contracted between Peru and Bolivia, it was openly repudiated by the imposition of a new tax on nitrates. Far from seizing upon this pretext for a war of spoliation, Chili made repeated remonstrances against the violation of the treaty, and finally proposed arbitration as a means of settling the difficulty. All these propositions were rejected, and Bollvia continued to levy what taxes she chose on the Chillan manufacturers and unders in the ZACH CHANDLER managed the project, and attitude by a promise of assistance whose name and whose influence had been strengthened by the the other visiting statesmen went down to fact that naval and military preparations Louisiana and Florida, and perfected it. Even | were making on a large scale in the latter then, if there had been any brave, outspoken | country, and all doubts upon the subject were Republican to condemn it, it might never | finally dispelled by the avowal of the secret have been consummated. The foulest stain | treaty on the part of the Lima Government. ever put on a people would not have made. Then it was that Chill withdrew her Ministers from Lima and La Paz, and despatched Republican party, it was as much a unit in an expeditionary force to protect her citizens its determination to make HAYES President in the Athenna district. By this act she after Tilden had received the majority of simply resumed occupation of the territory which she had claimed and held up to 1866. and which she had only renounced in consid-

It is impossible to discover in the whole se ries of negotiations between Chili and Bo-White House, Zach Chandler, the chief actor livin, covering a period of lifteen years, any in the drama, was loudest in his expressions trace of a desire for territorial expansion on of contempt for Hayes. When even a Repub- the part of the former State. On the conlican newspaper mentions him now, it is tracy, the concessions embodied in the treaalways with a slur, showing that his true charties of 1866 and 1874 were distinguished by a acter and position are receiving only a clearer | rare spirit of moderation, and showed a willinguess to make over to the neighboring republic not only a section of frontier to which the title might fairly be disputed, but a large area to which Chill's claim could not be The Republicans were a unit all through denied. All that the Santiago Govern-1876; but now the two chief factions of the ment seems to have sought from first party have become so sharply defined and so to last was an arrangement which hostile toward each other that our Cincinnati should permit the untrammelled exercontemporary is alarmed for the unity of the cise of Chilian industry. On the other party. It will be a fortunate thing when it hand, the motives of Peru and Bolivia in conis broken up. When a party is so perverted, cluding their secret treaty, which, as we so unflinching in its determination to keep have seen, was followed by a resolute effort to crush by unlawful taxes the Chilian indusduction of fraud as a party measure is not tries in Atacama, are perfectly intelligible. enough to break it up, but it requires the Peru desired a monopoly of the nitrate mardevelopment of two ambitious and irrecon- ket, and this could be secured by a confiscacilable factions before there can come even tion of the nitre beds worked by the Chilian the faintest sound of remonstrance or disap- residents in the Bolivian coast strip. She proposed to gain this end by an arrangement with Bolivia, the latter power undertaking to disable by taxation the Chilian products from competition. It was forceseen that one of two things would folaccounts. It is said the physicians who at- her citizens to the profit of Peruvian speculaters, or she would try to protect the niironelads would bombard Valparaiso, and the This is an extraordinary course for these allied armies would occupy the Chilian professional gentlemen to take, and it is not capital. Such was the harsh alternative to likely to be approved either by Congress or | which, at the time, Chill was generally believed to be reduced; and it is singular that such a nefarious programme drew forth not of practice determines the charge to be made. | a word of reprobation from the people whose sympathics are now so ensity excited by the

was persistently refused.

Although Bolivia was technically the aggressor in the recent war, there is reason to believe that she was really the ent'spaw of share of public attention to the sufferer, in | Peru, who had much more togain by the destruction of the Chiban nitrate industries. If the Chillians were once expelled from the At-Gen. Garriero that would have been done | head that the nitre beds would be effectively for the humblest citizen, shot down by a worked by the Bolivians, in whose hands every species of mining or agricultural in-There is not the slightest obligation resting | dustry undergoes a rapid blight. The nitre on Congress to pay the expenses attending beds, therefore, might be either purchased Gen. GARFIELD'S Eliness out of the public and worked on Peruvian account, or, through abandoment, be wholly withdrawn from the ought not to be encouraged. Poverty on the | field of competition. It is the conviction. part of the family, if it existed, might appeal | probably, that Bolivia was a tool rather than

Government to offer peace on such easy terms. By the cossion of the coast strip south of parallel 23, where the nitrate industry is concentrated, Bolivia merely gives back to Chili land which the latter power had held and occupied up to 1866. As to the narrow strip lying between parallel 23 and the former Peruvian frontier, it was never of any value to Bolivia, whose commerce, as we have said, instead of crossing the Atacama desert, took a more northerly route to the Peruvian ports. As to the rupture of reintions with Peru, that will scarcely be deemed an operous condition by the La Paz Government, considering what heavy sacrifices in men and money have been entailed by the complete miscarriage of the conspiracy against Chili.

#### The Republican Repudiators in Virginia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would gratify and culichten many of your readers if you would kindly state what the indebtedness of Virginia is, and what Manoxe proposes to do with it. In other words, how does he contemplate repudiating the debt of Vir-

The best answer to the above inquiry i furnished by an extract from a speech by Gen. MAHONE, delivered at a public meeting over which Mr. RIDDLEBERGER presided, held in Mozart Hall, Richmond, in 1879: "I would use my best endeavors to secure a vote of the people sanctioning a settlement at 3 per cent, for forty-live years, on the basis of \$32,077,090.02." He was particular, even to the cents, as to the exact amount of the debt due by the State which he and his followers were willing to recognize.

The Readjusters and their allies carried the State in 1879, and the foremost measure pressed in the Legislature was the RIDDLE-BERGER bill, flxing the debt at \$19,695,196, or \$13,281,894.02 less than the debt admitted publiely only a few months previously.

That bill of abominations arbitrarily struck off one-third of the acknowledged principal of the debt. It repudiated all the interest on the debt during the rebellion, and during the period of reconstruction, upon the distinct ground that the North had subjugated the State of Virginia, and destroyed its property: and the right was reserved to tax the bonds. after refusing to receive the coupons in payment of taxes. The allied repudiators carried their scheme through, and when it was passed, H. S. Blair, who was recently elected Attorney-General by the coalition, declared publicly as follows:

"Having achieved a great triumph in the State on our view of the debt issue, I now favor a vigorous application of the readjustment principles to the national debt." In plain terms, he proposed to repudiate one-third of the whole national debt as the shortest way of settlement with the public creditors. 'And it may be said if Mr. BLAIR's and Gen. Ma-HONE'S "principles" were right for Virginia, they were equally right for the whole Union. for there is no moral or political distinction between the cases. The party and the men who sustain the repudiation cause in one place cannot deny it in another place. The Republicans who upheld MAHONE, endorsed his infamous doctrines and justified his Attorney-General in demanding "a vigorous application of the readjustment principles to the national debt."

The Administration threw its whole weight into the scale of the recent election, and it made Gen. MAHONE a power in politics, as the audacious advocate of a policy which, carried out to its logical consequences, would destroy credit, violate contracts, trample hon-

est debts under foot, and demoralize society. What followed his triumph? The Repub-Beans furnished seventy-flye per cent, of the vote in Virginia; but when a Senator was to be elected. Gen. Manonn insisted that his small faction of one-fourth should rule absolutely, and, to make the pill more bitter, he required that RIDDLEBERGER, the author of Atacama region. The suspicion that Bo- this repudiating scheme, should be chosen as livia was encouraged in her deflant his colleague, over a pronounced Republican

The late Democratic Governor of Virginia vetoed the RIDDLEBERGER bill, and when the question was carried to the Supreme Court of the State the Governor's position was sustained in every respect. "The honored name and high credit secured to a State by unbroken faith, even in adversity," said the Court, "will, apart from all other considerations, be worth more to her in dollars-incalentably more-than the comparatively insignificant amount of the interest on a portion of the public debt, enjoyed by breach of contract." This judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. Referring to that decision, the Supreme Court took occasion to say : "The Court thus expressed a great truth, which all just men appreciate, and there is no wealth or power equal to that which ultimately comes to a State when, in all her engagements, she keeps

her faith unbroken " Gen. MAHONE and the Republican leaders have falsely pretended that the State was unable to pay the debt according to the compromise with the public creditors made in 1878 by what is known as the McCullocii bill, and that the Democrats had failed to pay the past due interest in any form.

Gov. HOLLIDAY disposes of both these deliberate falsehoods in his last message to the Legislature, wherein he says:

This will make the aforesaid balance more than \$120,000, which, added to the current revenues, will nearly, if not quite, pay the interest on the entire principal of the debt of the State-consol, poeler, and unfunded-at the rates of interest it now hears, in the hands of the hold leres; all the expenses of the Government, and the

nount annually due the schools.

'By a statement of the Second Auditor, furnished at my repress, and now before me, Viccinia paid as int cost on hor dist from July 1, 1447, to Get. 1, 1881, to lack sum of \$14,272,657.40, and she is now paying ally more than \$1,000,000, with a surplus of at least traorant or mulicious charge that she has been and is

These facts and figures expose the fraud in Virginia, and show how shameless has been the confuct of the Republican leaders in upholding repuliation and in renouncing every sound principle in order to capture an additional Senator by a monstrous bargain and sale. As the Providence Journal, of which Senator ANTHONY was long the editor, and is still one of the proprietors, said, speaking of parties in the Senate, "It leaves the nolitical authority in the Senate dependent upon the action of Senator Manone, the character of whose political success and the foundation of whose party policy in his State

will invite a suspicion of bargaining." There is no suspleton now. The bargain, in the words of the late Cather Cushing, is a fixed fact." The Republicans have got MAHONE, and they paid dearly for him.

## A Good Resolution.

The new Attorney-General of the United lates, Mr. Benjamin H. Berwster, is going hat high office. At least, such is the inevive the practice of WIRT and PINCKNEY. and argue all cases of any consequence in " Supreme Court of the United States him-

Supreme Court, though why they should be

consulted about it is not very clear.

The manner in which his intention has been proclaimed, however, leaves no doubt on one point. Either Mr. BREWSTER or somebody in his interest wants the public to understand that the gentlemen who have recently held the office of Attorney-General have been derelict in their duty in not always representing the Government personally in important cases.

We should be sorry to believe this. Is it possible that our distinguished fellow citizens William M. Evarts and Edwards PIERREPONT were too modest to appear in the Supreme Court as often as occasion required?

It cannot be. Let us rather believe that the favorite Republican policy of discrediting your party predocessors in the same office has now been adopted in the Department of Justice.

#### Varying Views.

The National Republican, the great Stalwart organ at Washington, prints side by side the following quotations from the New York Tribune, the first being taken from the Tribune of Feb. 19, 1873, and the second from the same journal of Jan. 16, 1882;

JAMES A. GARPIELD of Obio: President GARPIELD'S resi paid a dollar; received \$320, blacken his memory. They which, after the investiga do not steal private de-tion began, he was auxious spatches nor lie about the to have considered as a loan mode of getting them. They from Oakis Axes to himself. do not try at this late day. These men betrayed the to make the world think trust of the people, deceived that the great and good their constituents, and by President, whose death all their evasions and false civilized peoples mourned, boods confessed the trans was really a fool or a man actions to be disgraceful. of putty.

We do not suppose that the contradiction in these two paragraphs causes the least annovance in the Tribune office. Most probably they were both written by the same hand; and certainly, when the first one was published, there was no reason to suspect its writer of any other purpose than to tell what he was convinced was the truth. Indeed, when all the evidence was fresh and so conclusive that there was no possible dispute about it, how would it have been possible for him to form any other opinion than the one he uttered?

But a great deal has happened since then. Gen. Garrield was nominated as the Republican candidate for President, and, in spite of his record, he was elected, although no one ever seriously undertook to disprove the facts or to overthrow the conclusions which were established seven years before, After his election, President Garrield undertook to crush out the Stalwart branch of the Republican party, and in this enterprise he followed the advice and enjoyed the support of the same journal whose varied views are above quoted. Finally, he was murdered by a wicked and heartiess fool, and the whole country stood in sympathy around his bedside and followed him with regret to the grave in which he was buried.

Under such circumstances, why should the Tribune now be repronched because its views of the man to-day are not the same as those it proclaimed in 1873? Is it not expecting too much from hurvan nature, as it is now exhibited in the Tribune, to require that there should be any consistency or agreement between the disinterested and independent opinions of 1873 and the partisan conclusion

The Senate at Washington yesterday passed the bill permitting Justice Wann HUNT to retire with a pension: Mr. WINDOM attacked the SHERMAN Funding bill, and Mr. Hill censured Mr. Windom's continuance of called bonds at 3% per cent.

In the House debate was continued on Roppson's report increasing the membership of a number of committees. A motion to send the report back to the Committee on Rules was adopted by a vote of 150 to 20, thus defeating the project.

Senator Window's attack upon Senator ERMAN'S Funding bill vesterday may be regarded as a conflict of expert testimony, inasmuch as both are ex-Secretaries of the Treasury.

To Minister Hannibal Hamlin, disporting himself among the crowned heads, granders, priests, bull fighters, and maidens of Spain, the news will come with a shock that President ARTHUR has nominated Mr. ARTHUR WEBB as District Judge for the District of Maine. The venerable ex-Senator and diplomat had telegraphed from Madrid to Washington that he would like this Judgeship for his son. But perhaps the President concluded that enough had been done for the Hamlin family for the present. In the intervals of his diplomatic duties, Minister Hannibal Hamlin can now pull telegraphic and other wires for some other office.

The Mahone movement has been exultingly styled the wedge which would split the solid South; but now it appears that the wedge itself is split.

Congress has now been in session many weeks, and what has it accomplished? All December has gone, and two-thirds of January. The Census Deficiency bill is the only important one passed by both Houses, and one or two other measures, such as a vote of thanks to the Khedive for the obelisk, complete the whole list. Ten times as many bills have been introduced as can possibly become laws, and the calendar is uselessly elogged with thousands of new ones that never can be reached. There has not even been a single brilliant debate during the session, unless the one over Smoot Roseson's committee propert be accounted such. For the few discussions entered into, the subject selected, with the exception of the Funding bill debate in the Senate, have mostly been gush, or have neither beginning nor end, and are not expected to lead to anything. The House has all these weeks been mainly wranging ever the division of offices and over the prospective spells. This dispute of the dominant party on the question of organization is glossed over as "getting into working order." But the future working of Congress is even more to be dreaded than its past and present dawdhag.

While the Eastern trunk roads are trying to effect some pooling arrangement which shall decided that railway pools are illegal. In a case arising out of railway agreements in regard to St. Louis business, Judge Zane of Springfield, Hilnois, has given an opinion that radrouds have no right to enter into contracts with one another depriving the people of the benealts of competition.

The decision just rendered by the Court of Appenis in the People against O'Connell, to which Gurran twice called attention in court on Wodn't lay follows in the wake of Bayrumirror marinet the Poorde, decided by the Court of Appenis about two years ago, and reasserts in effect the dectrine that when prisoner interposes the defence of insunity the surden of proving that he was same at the commission of his offence is imposed then the presecutor, and that if a reasonable doubt of his smity exists to the min le of the prey, he men hou spilled. At the sumetime the Court Three shown in decided the position for restrict the a time normal attribute over the first of the source of the Bostonian Normal restriction for a source and attributes. do better than his recent predecessors in operation and application of this rule to the So for has this tendency narrowest limits. econes to be drawn from the apparently au- been carried in O'CHANELL'S case that it betheritative announcement that he is about to comes difficult to reconsile some apparent inconsistencies in the decision; the Court hold ing, notwiths anding the general rule had down by it that the Judge who pro-ided at the self.

His resolution to do this is said to be the result of a conference on the subject with the result of a conference on the subject with the pury by proof that he was insane; and also to be be the pury by proof that he was insane; and also to be be the pury by proof that he was insane; and also to be be the pury by proof that he was insane; and also to be be the pury by proof that he was insane; and also to be be the pury by proof that he was insane; and also to be be the pury by proof that he was insane; and also to be the pury by proof that he was insane; and also to be the pury by proof that he was insane; and also to be the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he was insane; and the pury by proof that he pury by proof that the pury by p to sympathy; but that plea cannot be put in, a principal, which has led the Santiago | Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the | that it was proper to refuse to instruct the | et Scutiand are sure to give him a generous welcome.

jury that " the prisoner is entitled to the benefit

of any reasonable doubt arising on the evi dence as to his sanity or insanity." providethey were charged, as Judge Cox has intimated his intention to charge in Gurreau's case, that a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt on the whole question "entitled him to an acquittal. In other words, the Court, by somewhat tortuous reasoning, decides that, while a prisoner is entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt as to his sanity, he cannot claim the right to a specific instruction to the jury on that particular point.

The polyglot performances to which foreign actors are now somewhat accustoming our American audiences were outdone the other night, when Rossi, after playing the first part of the character of King Lear in Italian, switched off into English during the fourth act, and kept it up to the end of the play. This far surpassed in oddity of effect the now familiar custom of one actor talking in English, and another replying in Italian. Still, a tragedy like "Lear" is rather a queer one for trying this experiment. It could hardly have sided the stage illusion. It must have suggested to some hearers that the old king, in the midst of all his troubles, had been able to acquire a new lan-

The squabblings between the lawyers in the GUITEAU trial yesterday seem to have been rather more flippant than usual. When Mr Scoville turned quickly to reply to Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. CORRELL suid mockingly," Please don't scare him." At another time Mr. Dav-IDEE contemptuously said that Mr. Scoville was "just making a little capital before the There was plenty of sneering at other stages of the speech, and when GUITZAU asked the Court for a recess, the crier raised a laugh by calling out, "Well, come along; we'll have a ocess!" And this is how the assassination of the President is handled in court and at Washington.

# WILL CONKLING RETURNS

#### Folger for the Supreme Bench-Who for the

Treasury f WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Folger is absent from his post, and it is given out that he will not return for a considerable length of time. In the Senate, Senator Davis of Illinois introduced a bill for retiring Judge Ward Hunt, asking for its immediate consideration, and the bill has to-day been passed.

Of course the rumor springs up that Secretary olger will return to his post only to go upon the bench, to be succeeded by a new Secretary. This accords with what is understood was contemplated when Folger resigned as Chief Justice of New York to take the Treasury.

Who will be Folger's successor? As a candidate for every vacant post in the Cabinet looms up continually the form of Boscoe Conkling. What more natural than for him to be at the head of the Treasury Department?

The delay in making certain important changes in the Treasury Department, in the estimation of some, receives a solution by this view of Folger's action and the movement for the speedy retiring of Hunt.

# FOR SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Democrats who Want him for their Candithe Toledo Sunday Democrat, Edited by Gen. Stredman,

We have no understanding whatever with Mr. Tiblen, sud do not speak of his candidacy for President in tool by his anthority. We advocate his nomina because it is the manifest duty, as well as the interest of the Democratic party, to make him the candidate He is the only man, while he lives, whom the party can

From the Toledo Sunday Democrat Jun. 15. Thursday's Cincinnati Esquirer, and it will be found to contain many grains of truth in so far as it relates to the general sentiment among leading Democrats that the erong of Bishould be righted so far as possible by the renomination of Semusial Tibles, who in truth is not ex-tremely old nor infirm in body, while he retains all his pristine force and clearness of mind and memory

The announcement comes, with all the solemnity of official preclamation, that samuely. Index will presect the real planetaria conditions for the reference. This will describ interest the men who set and knock down candidates in their mints, but it not risings a sensation. If Pillin should be hale heary twenty years there there will be an elemtemples of the section for 1 cm. There is no controlled in the capital of 120. There is no controlled in the capital of 120. There is no controlled in the fact that young sense of 100 of the kanning has been ramed in honor of the same of Grandrey & Gran

### We copy the following statement from the Evening Posts

We do not exchange with the Washington Republican. Briefy's caper silted by Gorham the late Republican candidate for the Secretary-Ship of the Senate.

Then the Post does not see the eleverest paper in Washington. It is Brady's organ, but it doesn't make any bones of that. It stands up and fights hard and openly. It is a much more creditable sort of a newspaper than some that the editor of the Post has doubtless seen of late. which, under the guise of being devoted to the service of the public, are merely run in the interest of stock jobbers,

## They who are Really Responsible.

To the Eprion of The Sun-Sec. Secville charges trant, Coulding, and Arthur with being responsible for Guiteau acrime. The source of the crime is more remote. Had Chandler and his fellow conspiraters in the greatest crame of 70 been brought to trail for mund-rise the ball of the American people, their plea would have been as unit an's new is, that they did it to The ortifion of a majority of the American people to

notice sustained at all times and in all places by Torrest that the greatest crune of the century was the placing of the surveiling pauper of Frencht in the char which Tilden had been elected to fill as more continually all

## The Oidest Lodge of Odd Fellows.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: I wish to set the public right to regard to the history of decima has leader. No. 1,  $\lambda$  to  $\Omega$  V. The leading was originated that 3, 1822 and avelied for and was granted a charter in the Duve of Susacs 1 size, No. 2, or his error of the 3 MCA it surresulted its charter to the arana Lorige feel in the the the teration to dry of the third, the want to some at the before record a their the want to some at the before record better state up the state of the New York below had better state up the state of the order had are the line area great with an experience.

New York, Jan. 16

The newed torrof our estocated contemporasired, and knows exactly what moves to be done for the information and described that nowemark most substantial constituency for E. F. Where whose wine wine true is presently familiar to all readers of The beautrements. And course it has not been described in the cause of all this beautrement.

#### THE FLORIDA SWAMP LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Recent resignations in the General Land Office, and the resolutions of inquiry by Senator Jones of Florida, have given rise to reports of swamp land frauds in that State. Under the act of 1857 swamp and overflowed lands were to go to the State, the surveying and certifying being the work of the General Land Department. Since 1879 over 3,500,000 acres have thus been certified to Florida. A reexamination shows that probably not two-thirds were swamp lands, one-third at east being good tillable lands. In 1879 a commission was sent to Florida with instructions to examine each forty-acre tract; if more than half of such subdivision was swamp, to so certify, otherwise the land would remain the prop erty of the United States. After apparently much deliberate and faithful work, the commission found 3,760,000 acres that were swamp lands, and not a forty-acre tract belonging to the United States that was not. Subsequently a claim was set up by Florida to 123,000 acres sold by the United States prior to 1857. The hummock and black pack being the more valuable high lands, were claimed, a list being prepared by the State as the basis of the claim. These special agents, who enriously were the same persons composing the previous commission, were appointed to hunt up these high and valuable lands. Their report was even more extraordinary than in the previous instance. An expert following subsequently detected what is now believed to have been an organized irand on an extensive scale. The two commissions were selected by Gen. Williamson, at that time at the head of the Land Department, and were identically made up.

On the contrary it is asserted that what may be high and dry lands to-day in Forida may tomorrow be reasonably certified as swamp or overdowed lands. It might be found difficult to establish either for a permanent fact. The highest point in Florida above the sea level is less than three hundred feet. A malarious part is not ten, and a great deal not over three feet above the sea. Much of the State is a dead level. After heavy ratus swamp or overflowed lands are to be found nearly everywhere—a state of things decidedly confusing.

The report of Commissioner MeFarland in response to Senator Jones's resolution is awaited with considerable interest. That Senator's action was in consequence of reports that reached him from various sources, generally from the Land Department, where there is an indisposition to impart anything to the public through the papers. lands, and not a forty-acre tract belonging to the United States that was not. Subse-

#### THOSE CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The Secretary of State of the Late Confederacy Expounds the Truth.

[A Private Letter Communicated to The Sun.] TENFLE, LONDON, Nov. 23, 1881 My Dear Barlow: I have yours of 15th inst.,

and have no objection whatever to give you the information I possess on the subject the Confederate bonds, which some speculators the Stock Exchange have made the sub-of inquiry, on the rumor sedulously spread abroad that there are vost sums deposited in the Bank The Confederate Government never had but two

means of raising money in Europe. One was by the export of cotton, all of which was consigned to the house of Fraser. Trenbolm & Co. of Liverpool; the other was by the loan effected through Mesers. Erianger & Co. and Schroder & Co., the proceeds of which were all received by Colin J. MacRae, the financial agent of the

At the close of the war, the United States Government, claiming the right to receive the entire assets of the Confederate Government, instituted suits against Frascr, Trenholm & Co. and against MacRac. After a determined and protracted litigation, Fraser, Trenholm & Co. were driven into bankraptes, as their whole business was destroyed, and their credit broken by the apprehensions created in the mercantile world of the result of the enormous claims hanging over them, when they really owed little or nothing-and I think the United States ntimately recovered a few thousand dollars as a com-promise. MacRae proved in his case that he had rendered a full and faithful account to the Confederate Government of the entire proceed-of the loan, in payment of supplies and munitions of war to the various commissarist and quartermusters officers in this country, and of the coupons on the bonds. but he was ready to render his accounts over again if the United States would agree to rein burse bim any bal

case is reported in Law Reports, S.Er., 30. Poor Mackine, in shattered health and with a few hun-dred pounds, the wreck of his fortunes, emigrated to Spanish Honduras, where he sought to earn a support on a small stock farm, but he died in extremely reduced circumstances.

The last payment of conpons on the Confederate loan was only effected after great effort by means of cotto sold through Praser, Trenholm A Co., as all the proceeds

of the loan had long previously been exhaused.

The United States Government also recovered some supplies, machinery, and several vessels-in fact, everything that remained from the wreck, and I do not be-lieve that one penny is to be found anywhere in Europe of the assets of the defunct Confederacy. If anything ever be recovered by the bomblishders, it can only the United States, and you can inducately than I if there is the rem To S. L. M. HARLOW, Esq., New York.

## Beecher and the School Teachers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your to what it should be. He either had knowledge of facts, or circumstantial evidence, upon which to base his re marks, or he basely insimuated a falsehood-which is the meanest way conceivable of lying about a class of citiproduce his evidence, and name the guilty and so shield the innocent, or come out like a man and say he has no

I will suarantee that the public will accept as proof

fore Tilton produced against bim. In his retraction he does not say that his insinuations were false, but by careful wording baves it to be inferred that, while it is true as to some, he does not wish to be understood as "rendering Bable to suspicion a large body of citizens holding municipal relations does he wish to " throw suspicion upon the integrity of that large and honorable band of women who teach in our public schools." "I revoke such wateness," he says, and desire that they should be as if they had never

This is not enough. Reecher. You know very well that an evil insimuation once spoken can never be recalled but in one way, and that is to fully and frankly acknowledge its falsity. Is it true or false !

He should not be let off this time by saying that he does not know what he meant. Did he lie, or had be founds tion for his insumutions? Is it possible for him to give ONE WHOSE DECEMBER IS A TRACHER.

What Alled the Sunf

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I would

like to hear an explanation of the strange appearance of the sun on Ber. 19 and Jan. 15. There appeared to be bulls of fire rolling from the centre of the sun. They as they floated away. BROOKLYN, Jan. 16.

#### A Republican Journal on the Republican Lender.

From the Boston Transcript. The House of Representatives at Washington resigns of restlessors at the rate of Edwson. Re-

#### as Robeson is the highest fidelity to the country. The Elevated Fluancier. If you're anxious for to shine in the Elevated line, as a

You must study up the terms of transporting human | had written it | It is hardly noncessary to say that harred women in packed care through the air; You must show them out the tickets, and rush them through the we kets in a bewildered state of mind; clatter of the transportation kind.

If this fitting for expression us on pasts too thin for me What a remarkably well posted financier this financier

They'll seen forget the days of these poor oil surface wave which have bug stace passed print-Such a First for human thought, con've actually bought, in Transportation's polary day.

of course you will profused any legal point of view that doesn't your was boan; that stops sent short, pliess expounded well in swellt he and of some laws ore keen And every one will and Upon that the water way

If that has in himler annables, there are was to me A lancer in the firming inter highly advantageous be-

GREATON CONSTRUCTOR BODY STREET helped to make the abreviace for fifteen or twelvey years. An attainment and receiver by a may old deciver will. Where I expected to gainer i trans-

the wife cour Manifestrate death charact

## SUNBEAMS.

-Massachusetts has 3,148 miles of railroad track representing with rolling stock \$122,155,614. Le-

-A plan is on foot in Elmira, N. Y. to in. troduce a number of savings banks in the public sehous. after the system popular in France and Belgium.

-At Glasgow this month two telegraps

essengers, of 14 years, were sentenced to five year penal servitude for having stolen or destroyed lette -The English revenue receipts are alread eleven million dollars above what they were at the sa period of the fiscal year in 1881, and a considerable

plus is expected. -The wife of a Methodist presiding epoin Maine is suing for a divorce. Her most serious allega-tion is that his credit is so bad that when he is away from home she cannot get trusted for "so much as a red hering," which makes it difficult to feed the family.

-One of the authorities of the principality of Lippe received at Christmas, from Hamburg, \$50,000 to be divided among five young spinsters of the town of Backbourg who have become infirm. The donor's name was withheld, and he said he wished to hear nothing e about the matter.

-Mr. Durgate has presented to the French Academy of Sciences \$10,000, the interest to be given to the author of the work best adapted to console human The first prize will be adjudged in 1886 to the author of a work giving the most exhaustive diagnosis of indications of death and means to prevent premature burist. -A peasant lately found on a field near

Metz a splendid Cherothere in gold, set with green jasper, on which was engraved a count's coronet. He sent it to the commandant of the garrison a Metz, begging him to remit it to the heirs of the loser, was proves to be living in his castle near the Dutch frontier, and says that he lost it at the battle of Mars la Tour in 1870. -An old barge, or flatboat, discarded for the carrying of coal, and fitted up with a rough dwelling of boards, is on the Ohio River called a " jo boat." There

vessels were formerly used by traders, who awapped their goods for farm produce, but they are now chicaly occupied by a shiftless, disagreeable, threving class, whom Pittsburgh proposes to foreibly reform. -Business men in Baltimore propose to organize a manufacturers' aid association, with a care tal of \$1,000,000, the prime object of which shall be to erect and equip buildings with motive power for the purpose of renting the same to manufacturers who cannot afford to own their own works. It is believed that such an association will attract important manufacturing in-

terests to the city. -A man was seen moving cautiously about in a Providence store, late at night, and a crowd, which soon gathered, commanded him to come out and surronder. He refused until somebody threatened to shoot him, and when he did come out he was seen to be a policeman in full uniform. He had entered by means of a false key, with the intention simply of taking a nap, as he says, but really of taking some goods, as the propri-

eter charges. -- The absence of good restaurants continues to be conspicuous at Chicago. In fact, outside of New York, the whole country does not possess ten such estab-ishments. Good judges complain bitterly of the curs as in some of the gorgoous Western hotels, and would thankfully surrender the magnificent carpets and prerors in favor of more palatable food. It will be years before St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincipnati become really

-When the Dunkers of Indiana made up their minds that the study of grainmar was frivolethey protested against their children being taught it is the public schools. The teachers refused to be bound by the protest, whereupon an appeal was made to the Stole Superintendent, who has decided that teachers may omit the offensive study. He insists, however, that they shall impart orally to all Dunker pupils "all that is practical on the subject."

civilized places

-There is a Judge Cox whose conduct has been undeniably bad. He is not the Washington Julys Cox, however, but belongs to the Supreme Court of Nu-nesota. He is now before a High Court of Impeachurent. His most disgraceful exploit was to open court in a box quest of a lawyer who was his companion in the carousal. But he was often intoxicated while regularly e the bench. On one occasion he fell off his chair, and the court officers carried him out.

-The personator of Lady Evylyn Clinton, in " Two Nights in Rome," as acted by a travelling comduring the performance in the Grand Opera House, Cin-cinnati, Samuel Thomas recognized her as his former wife, from whom he had six years before obtained a divorce. He had been drinking, and was drunk enough to be easily excited. After watching the actress unen its a while he stood up and shouted: "You're Bridget 3 mivaney. O. I ought to know you; you've cost me \$32,000.\* The actress proceeded coolly with her part while Thomas was being ejected.

-The number of persons charged before magistrates in England and Wales in the last year with being drunk and disorderly is more than double the number charged in 1863, nearly twenty years ago. The increase was chiefly from 1867 to 1873, the first year of the Intoxicating Liquors act, since which time the number has been nearly stationary. In 1867 the number was 100 Not; in 1868, 111,465; in 1866, 122,510; in 1870, 191,870; in 1871, 142,548; in 1872, 132,684, and in 1878 if looped to 182,041, whereahouts it has stood. The increase of dronk

ished an -Referring to an order given in England for locomotives of the American pattern, the Louisia Engineer says: "The system of compensation is carried out completely, so that the wheels must bear with full weight on any road, just as the speculum of a large total scope is supported on Lord Rosse's or Grubb's system of connected levers. It is expected that the engines will show what can really be done by locomotives of the American type built on the best English methods and workmanship, and we shall probably learn how much truth there is in the oft-repeated statement that Appri can locomotives will baul a greater load weight : weight and cylinder for cylinder, than those of the Eng

-It is now believed, from some letters by cently received from Italy, that the body of the late I ar of Crawford, supposed to have been stolen from his tomb in Scotland, was really removed from the comm abroad and cremated at Milan, for which process to but often expressed a wish to his friends there. Not 3 since a Roman Catholic gentleman of distinction left struction to his will that his body should be cremated duty was intrusted it was buried by the family. On the relative's return after many hard words, the timily were compelled by due authority to allow the holy to be exhaused and burned as directed to the will. The nra-

may now be seen in the conserve at Milan, with the name and titles engraved upon it. The small town of Fulda, where, says the arnet Des Debats, it is believed that the Pope would exle himself, smould be leave Rome, is in Prussia, on the Biver Fulda, in a smiling country, between Frankfert on the-Mein and Eisenach. It has about 10,000 inhabituats and is a Roman Catholic see, in time past held by a Prince Prelate. The Cathedral was rebuilt in 1704-12, on the model of St. Peter's. The famous Abbey of Fuida, with its Prince Abbots, ranked formerly above all such establishments in France and Germany. In 1764 its territors was erected into a grand duchy, and given first to the Prince of Orange Nassau, then to the Grand Doke of Frankfort, and in 1815 to Prussin, which coded it to

Althors are among the chief attractions of the place -- O'Donovan Rossa claims Oscar Wilde as declares that the English have no right to call him one of themselves. "It is doubtful," he says, "It John Mitchel or Patrick Henry di nounced English tytanov with more incease vehenouse, with more drape are be surpassed by Wadams Robard herself. She will who at the trial of the Young trolanders, started to leffeet in the gallery of the court house, and vehicleship desped that the prisoner at the har was the author of the solitions writed by was measured of writing, she hereif of England is a scutiment which Oscar Wilde ind with his mother's milk "

-An Irish brewer named Francis Wise died the other day in Dublin intestate, leaving a form over \$3,000,000 storling. He had an investment of our 2900000 in the Government finds and x < 0 credit in the bank of 20000000 . The interest of 3lish funded property would be \$23,000 a year. That is come from land and securities in land so for back of 1870 was estimated at £30,000 a year. Her American securities, into which he bound to pensive manney, and white he was most freely to religion and charity, the accoun-

Owing to the open wimer the logs: 12 tenists of Minnsong and Wiscon in are suffi-At Moree Lake cating one party, which we wisked because the constraint does not only settlest bared to restrict one und settlester and a settlest and a settlest of the settlest of out will be light to some parter for the transferent and the locate of Latines TREOCCH A GLESS DARREY. | contractors will be ruined through the want of snow.

to the children of his devenant slaters.